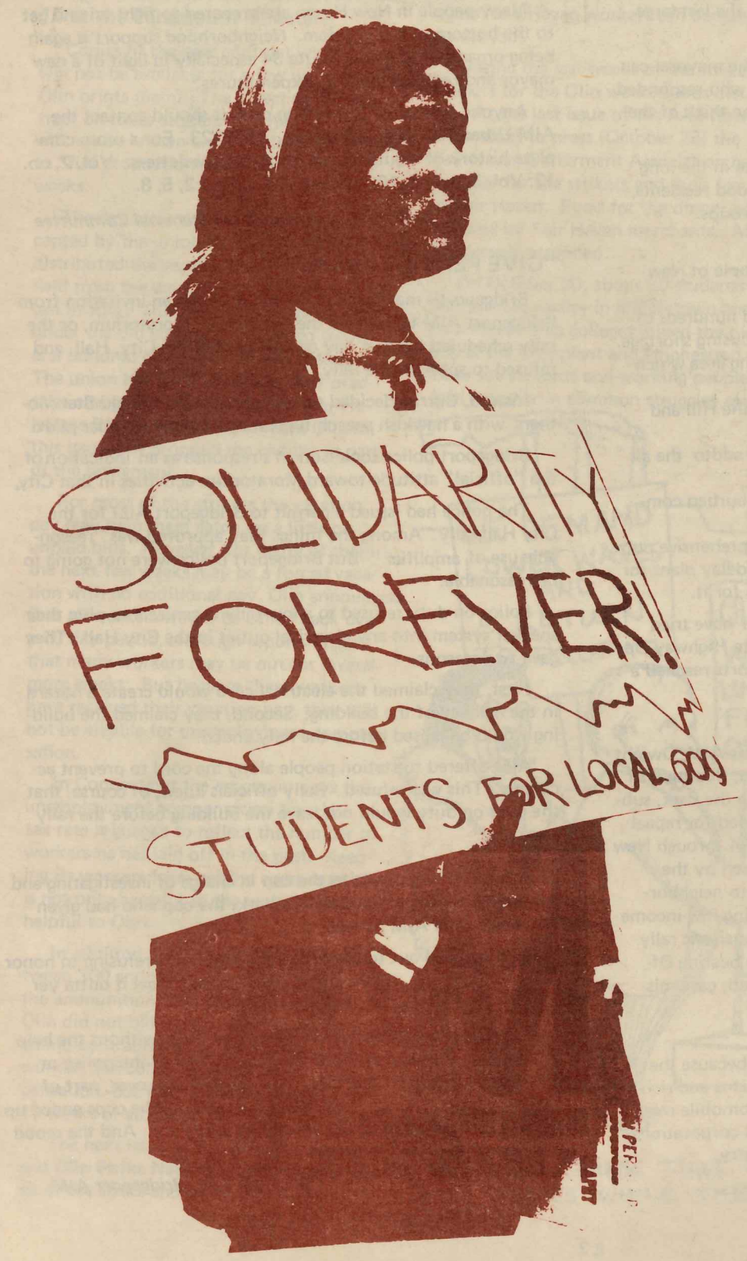
AIM

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT NEWSLETTER
NEW HAVEN, CONN. IV: 21 NOV. 15, 1969 20c



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HOUSING CONSORTIUM TO FIGHT ROUTE 34

On October 30, 1069, the Housing Consortium which is an alliance of neighborhood housing corporations, joined by the Black Coalition and AIM, held a press conference at the corner of Legion Ave. and Orchard St. to demand that the land cleared by the State for Route 34 be used for housing. The Consortium said the 45 acres of land cleared for Route 34 is the last large site available for housing in New Haven.

Although the press conference called on all the mayoral candidates to oppose Route 34, the only candidate who responded was State Senator John DiRienzo, who was in the thick of the fight against the highway last winter and spring.

The press conference was only the latest move in the long history of opposition to Route 34 by neighborhood residents, and a coalition of neighborhood and city-wide groups.

Route 34 has done a lot of damage to the people of New Haven.

—It has displaced hundreds of families and hundreds of housing units at a time when there is a critical housing shortage.

—It has destroyed the Legion Ave. shopping area which served neighborhood and city-wide customers.

—It will create a physical barrier between the Hill and Dwight communities.

—It will increase traffic in New Haven and addto the air pollution crisis.

—It serves no function except to enable suburban commuters to speed downtown.

—We need an alternative to the car—a comprehensive public transportation system. Route 34 will further delay plans for such a system by softening the pressures that call for it.

Route 34 coalitions in the past year and a half have tried negotiations, discussions and reason with the State Highway Department and New Haven officials. But these efforts reached a dead end.

The Route 34 Coalition including among others AIM, Dwight Area Association, Hill Neighborhood Corporation, Coalition of Concerned Citizens, New Haven NAACP and Save the Park, submitted two bills to the State Legislature. One called for repeal of the $20 million authorization to build Route 34 through New Haven. The other states that the land already taken by the State Highway Department should be given over to neighborhood corporations in the affected areas for building low-income housing and other community facilities. An enthusiastic rally was held before the hearing of these bills. At the hearing Officials evaded questions and when they did respond, gave misleading answers.

The people's demands have not yet been met because the legislators dance to the tune of influential politicians and rich lobbyists. Highway construction companies, automobile manufacturers, steel, oil, rubber and other auto-related corporations are some of the most powerful forces in the country.

Cities are changing. When they're not going up in flames they are being bulldozed and renewed to make way for new downtowns which house giant corporation offices and luxury apartment buildings. It is no coincidence that the working people have no places to live, fewer and fewer places to shop, and no real means of travel besides the automobile.

Many people in New Haven are prepared to fight on and get to the bottom of the problem. Neighborhood support is again being organized to block Route 34 especially in light of a new mayor and reduced highway expenditures.

Anyone interested in working on this should contact the AIM Urban Renewal Committee, 787-0123. For a more complete history of Route 34 see old AIM Newsletters: Vol. 2, no. 13; Vol. 3, nos. 8, 10, 11, and Vol. 4, nos. 2, 5, 8.

AIM Urban Renewal Committee

"GIVE PEACE A CHANCE"

Bridgeport's mayor Hugh Curran declined an invitation from Bridgeport AIM to endorse the October 15 Moratorium, or the rally scheduled for that day on the steps of the City, Hall, and refused to speak at the rally.

Instead, Curran decided to address a group of Gold Star Mothers with a hawkish speech typical of a former bomber pilot.

Bridgeport police took Curran's response as an indication of the "official" attitude toward Moratorium activities in that City.

The police had issued a permit to Bridgeport AIM for the City Hall rally. Among the things they approved was "reasonable use of amplifier" But Bridgeport police were not going to be reasonable.

Police on duty refused to allow rally organizers to plug their speaker system into any electrical outlet in the City Hall. They gave two reasons.

First, they claimed the electrical cord would create a hazard in the hallway of the building. Second, they claimed the building would be closed before the rally ended.

AIM offered to station people along the cord to prevent accidents. This was refused. Rally officials knew, of course, that the cops on duty would not leave the building before the rally was over.

A final call was made to the cop in charge of investigating and approving all rallies, Capt. Philip Clark, the cop who had given his okay to the AIM permit.

AIM pointed out to Clark that the cops were refusing to honor their own permit. Clark's final answer was "Blow it outta yer ass."

The Bridgeport Moratorium rally took place without the help of a loudspeaker and without the cooperation of the police or any other officials in that city. And when it was over, part of the crowd left singing, "Give peace a chance." The cops ended up making themselves look like what they really are. And the mood of the people passed them by.

Richard Tino, Bridgeport AIM

Olin Strike Settled

VACATION PAY CANCELS COMPENSATION

LAYOFFS MAY TOTAL 500

by Matt Borenstein and John Mendeloff

The strike of 300 members of IAM Lodge 609 against the Olin Corporation lasted from July 16 until November 11—17 weeks. The membership of the union voted overwhelmingly (1629 to 90) to accept a negotiated settlement on November 11 at the Paramount Theater.

Copies of the new contract with Olin will not be available for a few weeks (until Olin prints them). The effect of the contract on those strikers returning to work will not be known until the factory returns to "full production" over the next few weeks.

The day after the settlement was accepted by the union membership, Olin distributed the vacation pay it had withheld from the workers since the strike began in July. This pay, which was for work under the old contract, amounted to several hundred dollars, for most workers. The union had filed an unfair labor practices charge with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to combat Olin on this issue, but dropped the charges as part of the settlement.

For most of the strikers the vacation pay may help them catch up a little on unpaid bills. However, for many of them, the next few weeks may be a forced vacation with no additional pay. Olin announced that all workers would be called back over a 10 day period, although reports suggest that many workers may be out for several more weeks. But because these workers have received their vacation pay, they will not be eligible for unemployment compensation.

In Connecticut the employer pays the unemployment compensation tax. His tax rate is guaged to reflect the number of workers he has laid off in the past. Keeping its workers from getting compensation is not only harmful to the workers, but helpful to Olin.

In addition, Olin quietly laid off between 300 and 500 workers, chiefly in the ammunition department. Apparently Olin did not bid on any new government ammo contracts during the strike. These workers can collect unemployment compensation, but that is a bitter reward for 17 weeks of striking.

The next issue of the **AIM Newsletter** and **Olin Strike News** will contain an analysis of the strike and of the new contract.

Olin is the largest industrial employer in New Haven. The economic effects of the strike on the 3000 workers and their families will take a long time to recover from. The loss of buying power and the increased burden on the welfare roles, affect the economy of the whole city. The final contract not only sets a standard for wages in the city, but also for the kind of rights New Haven workers can demand on the job.

During the last weeks of the strike, support for the Olin workers was mounting. As the last issue of the **AIM Newsletter** went to press (October 28) the Fair Haven Betterment Association held a dinner for the strikers and their families in Fair Haven. Food for the dinner was donated by Fair Haven merchants. About 150 people attended.

On October 30, about 80 students from Weslyan University in Middletown and New Haven area colleges joined the picket line at the Olin plant and emphasized the need for students and working people to join together in common struggles against the power of large corporations. Several students and a worker were arrested at this demonstration (see story, page 4).

On November 4, Yale SDS and a group of Olin strikers organized a mass picket for early morning (7 a.m.) to confront scabs entering the plant. About 150 people attended.

The Westhills Community Council and the Brookside Community Council had met with a group of strikers in their neighborhood to plan support actions.

Shortly before the strike settlement, the Central Labor Council had decided to organize a city-wide support demonstration.

During the course of the strike members of AIM visited the picket line daily. AIM also published four issues of the **Olin Strike News** which contained articles by striking workers and information about the strike not covered in the newspapers. The **Olin Strike News** was distributed throughout New Haven and was the only continuous source of news on the strike.

OLIN PLANT
WE DEMAND LOWER WAGES AND A RETURN TO PROFITS
OLIN WORKERS UNFAIR TO FORMER OWNERS
Alan McKnight
AND TO THINK THAT WE USED TO WALK OUT THERE FOR WEEKS WHILE THEY SAT IN HERE DOING NOTHING!

POLICE ASSAULT FREE SPEECH

I feel that readers of the **AIM Newsletter** and **Olin Strike News** might be interested in some experiences I had after joining the Olin picket line on October 30. What happened to me is nothing compared to what many black and white working people have to go through in organizing for their rights. But the experiences I had taught me a lot about who the police really serve in this supposedly "free society." What "law and order" means depends on who has the wealth and power to define it.

On October 30, I went up to Olin with a number of students and teachers from the New Haven and Middletown areas who wanted to show solidarity with the strikers. We felt that the Olin workers in the 16th week of their strike were struggling for the rights of everybody, and we wanted to ally with them. We had protested on campuses against big corporations like Olin that squeeze workers and cause wars like Vietnam—all to grab big profits.

Shortly after I joined the picket line around 4 p.m., executives and scabs started coming out of the plant. The people on picket were naturally angry to see the scabs and the executives in their big cars pass through the lines of workers who had been out so long in such a just cause. One fat bigshot in a Mercedes-Benz was called "Hitler, Hitler!" as he drove through with his nose stuck up in the air. As for the scabs, well, Jack London once described them a lot better than I can.

After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire, he had some awful substance left with which he made a SCAB. A SCAB is a two-legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a waterlogged brain and a combination backbone made of jelly and glue. Where others have hearts he carries a tumor of rotten principles. A strikebreaker is a traitor to his God, his country, his family and his class!

But the point is, no one on the picket line attempted to stop or even touch the cars of the bigshots or scabs, and no one intended any physical harm to them. There were loads of police around to protect Olin property. When the police told us on picket to move, we moved. When they told us to stop, we stopped. We obeyed the law and kept order.

Stopping Ideas

But that wasn't enough for the police. I guess they wanted to control our minds, too. They wanted to prevent us from expressing what we thought, if what we thought might be against the corrupt powers-that-be. When one bigshot drove by, I made a traditional American gesture of disdain for him with my hand. Actual and symbolic free speech is guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the Constitution, and I was, of course, completely within my rights. Nevertheless, a big policeman—Badge No. 381—suddenly grabbed me, dragged me inside the Olin gate, and said I was under arrest.

The people on the picket line started shouting: "He didn't touch the car! He didn't touch the car!" The police then arrested a black Olin worker and a white student from Wesleyan Union for Progressive Action for exercising their rights of free speech. The paddy wagon came, and we were thrown in. After throwing us in, one policeman burst out: "We really took care of those motherfuckers!" Other police waved billy clubs.

So as not to give the police an excuse to sock me with some trumped-up charge of resisting arrest, I kept my hands in my pockets throughout the entire time since being arrested and went without saying a word. But those precautions didn't do any good. The police were determined to punish us for challenging Olin, even with a gesture. But how can you stop an idea?

I was in a separate section of the paddy wagon from the worker and student. But as the paddy wagon pulled away from the Olin gate, I heard the worker call out, "All power to the people!"

"Why Don't You Support Us?"

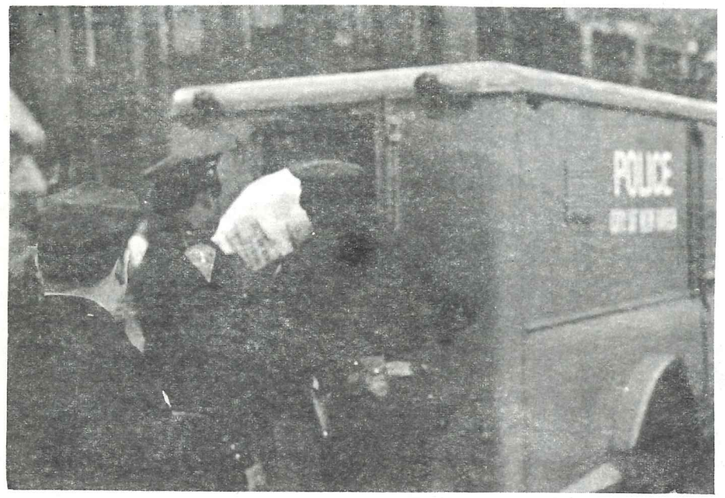
The ride to the police station in the sealed paddy wagon seemed to take hours, though it was actually just a few minutes. When we arrived at the city jail, the three of us were booked for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest! Arbitrary police behavior and trumped-up charges like these come close to being fascistic, just like the Black Panthers say.

When we were being booked, the Olin worker said to some of the police, "When you were on strike, we supported you. Why don't you support us?" The police didn't say anything.

What could they say? The police in this society function to protect the rich few like Olin executives rather than to serve ordinary American people like the Olin workers. We ought to have real community control of the police. That might bring about a change in their attitudes. Working people ought to have the power to control directly both the police and the

ON OLIN PICKET LINE

by An AIM Member



big corporations.

George Bernard Shaw, the playwright, once said that "you can tell the quality of a society by the condition of its prisons." By that standard, the quality of American society is pretty bad because the prisons are pretty lousy. The jail cell I was put into was only about eight feet long, six feet wide, and seven feet high. It was painted a sickening green color. It had a wire ceiling clotted with dead flies and insects. The only things in the cell were a metal bench and a toilet. The cell was a real cage. On one wall, someone had written the pathetic inscription, "July 4, Freedom Day."

Going Outside the System

After being in the cell awhile, I suddenly remembered that I still had an S.D.S. card in my wallet, even though I am no longer a member of the organization. Since I could hear the police talking about S.D.S. allying with the workers, I decided that I had better destroy the card just in case the police should search me again more thoroughly. So as to leave no trace of the card, I ate it! It didn't taste like spearmint gum, I can tell you.

It took a while to chew it into shape to swallow. But when I took a closer look at the toilet, I thought that maybe I should have saved the paper card. The toilet had neither seat nor toilet paper! A load of human droppings was on the floor beside the toilet. The society treats people like animals.

After awhile, a prunelike little old man came along with a telephone. He asked me my name. I started to spell it out for him. But he said, "I know how to spell it. We just sent someone with that name up for 30 years." That really made me feel good!

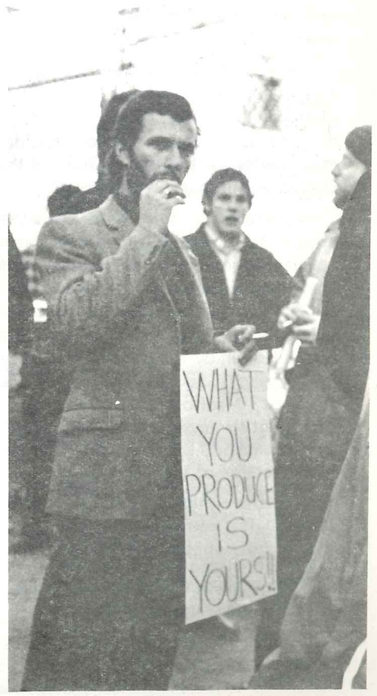
The little old man allowed each of us to call an attorney. When I used the phone, I forgot to dial first the number which would take the call outside the city telephone system. I kept getting an operator who kept saying, "Do you want to go outside of the system, sir? Do you want to go outside of the system?" Finally, I got through to an attorney's office. Then there was nothing to do but wait. I couldn't stand just sitting on the metal bench, so I paced up and down the cage over and over again. I thought of all the people unjustly imprisoned in this country.

Workers' World vs. Police State

About an hour after being jailed, the Olin worker was bailed out by the International Association of Machinists with $1000 bail. Before he left, he came over to the cells of the Wesleyan student and I and said, "I'm going to stick by you." We really appreciated that expression of solidarity.

About an hour later, the Wesleyan student was released on his own recognizance. I was released on my own recognizance about an hour after that. My trial was to take place in a couple of weeks. Conviction could mean over $1000 in fines and over a year in jail. When I came out, it sure was good to see some friends from the AIM Labor Committee waiting for me. I then went over to Bread and Roses Coffeehouse on State Street to try and unwind with some good food and coffee. No food was supplied in the jail, and I hadn't eaten since 7 a.m.

I learned a lot from going on the demonstration with the students and teachers—and—of course—from being arrested. I learned that "law and order" means law and order for the protection of bigshots and a possible police state for working people and their allies. The answer to the threat of a police state is for working people and their allies to organize to get power as a class. That way they will be able to control their own lives and build a better society than the present one dominated by big business.



FARMER'S ALMANAC

by John Wilhelm

Guida Wins: The People Lose Again

Campaign Revelations

New Haveners tried almost everything to make this fall's city elections somehow relevant to real everyday problems. People split their ticket, or voted for alderman but not mayor, or voted independent Lots of people just stayed home.

The end result is that the Democratic Party still controls City Hall and the Board of Aldermen. It probably wouldn't have made much difference if somebody else had won.

Democrat Bart Guida is the next mayor, beating Republican Paul Capra by only 1798 votes. Independent John Moffitt, normally a Republican, probably cost Capra the election with his 2479 votes. State Senator John DiRienzo, normally a Democrat, got 1520 votes on the Liberty and American party lines.

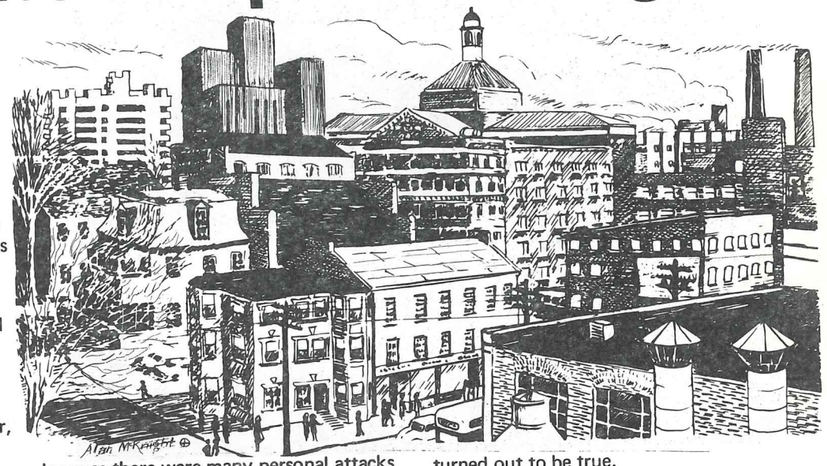
The Republicans elected seven aldermen, so for the first time since 1965 the Board of Aldermen won't be all-Democratic.

Seven Reform Democrats, including six black supporters of former Black Coalition chairman Hank Parker, also won aldermanic seats. Parker had beaten Alderman Charles Gill but lost to Guida in the Democratic primary in September.

Unfortunately, most of the consistent opponents of New Haven redevelopment policies are gone from the Board of Aldermen. One of the toughest losses was in the 7th Ward, where redevelopment opponent Blaze Garbatini lost to Republican Daniel Rowan by three votes. Garbatini lost because reapportionment threw the University, Madison, and Crown luxury apartment towers in with the old 7th Ward, a predominantly black and working-class Italian section of the Hill.

The vote on the State Street garage proposal, if it comes up after January 1, should show whether the Reform Democrats or the Republicans are going to demand changes in city policies or simply settle for different rhetoric.

This year's mayoralty campaign was slightly more interesting than usual, but only because of the two independents and



because there were many personal attacks and accusations of skullduggery (surprise!).

Republican Capra's energetic campaign presented him as a liberal, concerned with everybody's problems and against machine politics. Guida said little about anything.

Moffit said the Black Panthers are bad, law and order is good, and city government ought to be more businesslike. Mainly, Moffitt seemed to be out to beat Capra—who he called an "ultra-liberal" as opposed to "true Republican" Moffitt. On election night he seemed very happy with his contribution to Guida's victory.

DiRienzo blew his chance to be the "people's candidate" he wanted to be. Partly, his campaign organization was sloppy and incomplete; partly he forgot to raise many basic issues (he didn't even clearly support the Olin strikers); and partly he fell in with the American Party, last year's George Wallaceites.

A typical result of DiRienzo's association with the American Party people: the day before the election, many areas of the city got a DiRienzo leaflet proclaiming that the two biggest issues were sex education and law and order. Not many people believed that.

As usual in mayoralty races, nobody raised the basic issues of who controls New Haven and America, who profits from the mess our country is now in, and what ought to be done about it. This was AIM's prediction in the special election issue of the **Newsletter**, and it unfortunately turned out to be true.

Voting patterns showed that people were trying hard to figure out how to make their votes relevant. Capra won a black ward in the Dixwell area, the first time a Republican has done that. Especially in black wards, many people voted for their alderman but refused to vote for any mayoralty candidate. In Fair Haven and the Heights, Morris Cove, out State Street, and in Westville a lot of people voted independent.

An interesting sidelight: 1968 AIM congressional candidate Bob Cook got 3416 votes in New Haven, more than either independent mayoralty candidate this year and almost as many as both combined.

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UI. Has Buried Tubes

Only three times this fall did New Haven mayoralty candidates make important discoveries about local issues.

DiRienzo revealed that the United Illuminating Co. (UI) has no need at all to build the high-tension power line across Fair Haven which so many residents are opposing (see **AIM Newsletter**, Oct. 1, '69)

In 1958, DiRienzo said, UI built eight underground tubes for power lines running through Fair Haven to within a mile of the old Connecticut Coke Co. site on the harbor. Only three of these tubes are being used. If UI used the other five tubes instead of the porposed Fair Haven towers, only one more mile of lines would be needed to do the same job as the towers.

Moffitt made two interesting discoveries during his campaign. First he found that the New Haven Redevelopment Agency has bought the apartment building at 200 York Street, off Chapel on the Yale campus. Moffitt charged that the Agency is once again fronting for Yale, picking up land the University wants and planning eventually to sell it (probably very cheaply) to Yale.

The Student Community Housing Corporation, made up mostly of Yale students and faculty, denies the building will go to Yale. The group says it is "militantly opposed to Yale's expansion in the inner city," and that it is working on plans to use the York Street building to house people forced out of the Strand Hotel, another redevelopment victim (see **AIM Newsletter**, May 1, '69).

Reading Level Low

Moffitt's biggest discovery came less than a week before Election Day. He released standardized reading test scores, kept secret by the Board of Education, which showed that as of last October 68 per cent of the city's sixth grade students, and 72 per cent of the eigth graders, were reading below their grade level.

Only five of the 26 elementary schools in which the tests were given had more sixth graders reading at or above grade level than below. They were Beecher, Davis, Edgewood, Worthington Hooker, and Woodward. All five of the schools in which eight graders were tested—Fair Haven, Sheridan, Troup, Conte, and Nathan Hale—had more students reading below grade level than at it or above.

Moffitt observed correctly that the Lee administration "in the last 10 years was more interested in putting up grandiose buildings than in producing quality students."

New Superintendent of Schools Gerald Barbaresi said the Board of Education had not planned to release last October's scores, but would in future years.

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Lee's Latest PR Job

Outgoing New Haven Mayor Richard C.Lee's final "Annual Report, City of New Haven" appeared as a full-color supplement in the Sunday New Haven **Register** on October 5.

In no way is it an "annual report." It is, rather, an extravagant hymn of prasie for Lee's 16 years in office, and especially for his redevelopment program. There is no hard information or real facts anywhere in it, except one table of housing units built and planned—which neglects to mention how many have been torn down. There are, however, plenty of quotations from Mayor Lee.

It would take too many pages to analyze all the report's omissions and deceptions. Just one example: nowhere in it, anywhere, is the Hill neighborhood mentioned.

The casual observer might think the Hill is worth talking about, in some way. It is a large part of the city, it has some of our worst economic and racial problems, large areas of it have been torn down by redevelopment, it was the heart of the 1967 ghetto rebellions, many of its people are unusually active in community action...and so on. But no mention.

Wonder how much this "annual report" cost New Haven taxpayers?

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HNC Progress Housing Sanitation

One big reason the Hill wasn't mentioned is that last year neighborhood residents banded together and forced the city to give them a large degree of control over the Model Cities program, as well as the Model Cities planning money, despite the Lee administration's objections (see **AIM Newsletter**, May 15, '68).

The Hill Neighborhood Corporation (HNC), which is trying to run Model Cities planning, has plenty of problems. Neighborhood people are divided among themselves, especially racially, and there are many neighborhood puppets for the city administration and the Democratic Party. More important, the $105,000 planning money is hardly enough when all the important economic forces affecting Hill people are outside the Hill.

Nevertheless, the HNC has made progress in some areas.

One example is the Hill Housing Development Corporation (HHDC), an HNC off-shoot headed by Sal Ruotolo. The HHDC announced November 10 that the first family and moved into housing it rehabilitated at 465-467 Washington Ave. This was one of the seven houses saved by citizen protest from Redevelopment Agency demolition last winter (see **AIM Newsletter**, Feb. 1, '69).

Mrs. Jennie Crudup's family of six, who used to live around the corner at 261 West Carlisle Street in an area now demolished, moved into the house. One of Mrs. Crudup's sons, Joe, is a Lee High School football star who was lost to the team earlier this season with a serious knee injury.

Another HNC off-shoot, the Hill Sanitation Department, is at work cleaning up parts of the Hill where city cleaning isn't adequate. Director Sherrill (Bummy) Moore and assistant director Jim Walsh supervise 17 employees who have so far concentrated on cleaning lots left vacant by Redevelopment demolition in the central Hill and on lower Washington Ave.

Starting salaries for the workers are about the same as city Public Works Department employees—$2.85 an hour for crew members and $3.05 for truck drivers. The payroll supports about 80 Hill residents, including families of employees.

The Hill Sanitation Department is fairly sure it will get money for the next three years (at least $400,000) from the Federal government. This is no long-range solution to problems of city neighborhoods, since the money comes out of taxpayers' pockets and not from the excess profits American big business is making.

But for now, the sanitation crews are helping make the Hill a better place, and it's neighborhood people doing it for themselves.

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Redevelopment Man Downs 1/2 Mile Garage

Miracles never cease. For the first time in remembered history, a board member of the New Haven Redevelopment Agency has publicly opposed a proposal by the Agency staff.

New Haven **Journal-Courier** city hall reporter Howard Abramson revealed November 12 that Stanley Rogers, the last board

member appointed by Mayor Lee, distributed a two-page fact sheet opposing the State Street garage at the Agency meeting November 7.

Rogers, a black man who is president of United Auto Workers Local 979 at the G&O Manufacturing Company, cited five objections to the garage in his fact sheet:

1. It would "aggravate an already dangerous air pollution problem in down town."
2. "Inner city residents do not need garages. They need housing and jobs, and they also need a public transportation system so that they can get around the city cheaply and conveniently."
3. "The agency never seriously interested itself in a proposal for alternative use of the land involved," even though the Board of Aldermen overwhelmingly rejected the garage last year.
4. It would have "a serious effect on recently completed Friendship Houses (on Olive Street) and the entire Wooster Square residential area."

And perhaps most important, Rogers said that "A private company like the New Haven Savings Bank cannot be permitted to force a planning decision of the type involved in construction of garages north of Chapel Street on the people of the City of New Haven."

The Redevelopment Agency board will have voted on the garage when this **Newsletter** comes out, and Rogers told Abramson he expected a 3-2 approval. He predicted, however, that the Board of Aldermen will again reject it.

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Caught Again-- Adams Shannon

Two New Haven redevelopment officials tie for this month's Arthur Sylvester Memorial Medal (Arthur Sylvester is the Defense Department official who said it is okay for a democratic government to lie to the people if the lies are in "the national interest").

Development Administrator Melvin Adams told two Edgewood Park area citizens-groups October 16 that "Yale never got involved in the negotiations" for the proposed rowing course which will destroy part of Edgewood Park and other West River marsh and park land (see **AIM Newsletter**, Oct. 18, '69).

The only non-rowing people on the Board of Directors of the International Rowing Course Foundation, Inc., which is supposedly planning the course, are Arthur K. Watson, head of IBM, and Juan Terry Trippe, head of Pan American Airways. Both are Yale alumni; Watson is on the Yale Corporation, and Trippe recently finished a term on it; both are big money-givers to Yale. Trippe's son also rowed crew at Yale.

In addition to this circumstantial evidence, New Haven **Journal-Courier** reporters Robert K. Landers and Howard Abramson have proved, in an excellent series of articles on the plans, that Yale has been heavily involved and that Adams knew it.

Landers first broke the story of the rowing course plans on September 24, before Mayor Lee wanted it announced. Then on October 17 Abramson quoted Joel Cogen, former assistant executive director of the Redevelopment Agency, as saying that Yale development director Howard Phelan "sat in" on many of the planning sessions. Cogen should know, because his consulting firm worked for the Rowing Foundation.

Then on November 12 Landers and Abramson collaborated on a front-page story, headlined "Yale Indeed WAS in on Rowing Course Talks." They printed a copy of a letter on Yale stationery from David B. Smoyer, Associate Athletic Director, to Juan Trippe, marked "personal and confidential."

The letter, dated may 23, is reprinted here below.

Tied with Adams for the Arthur Sylvester Memorial Medal is Redevelopment Agency Executive Director Charles Shannon. Trying to deny testimony by AIM and other groups that the State Street garage monstrosity (see **AIM Newsletter**, Nov. 1, '69) would increase air pollution, Shannon said, "New Haven is presently a clean city where pollution levels are decreasing rather than following the increasing national trend, due to effective measures already taken by the city."

You can't prove that by people who live and breathe in New Haven, and you can't prove it with statistics either.

Shortly before he came up with that beaut, Shannon also admitted (during the latest State Street Garage public hearings in October), that he had never even read the City of New Haven's own comprehensive air pollution report.

Shannon will also be remembered as the author of the 1968 Immortal Quotation of the Year. He told Wooster Square residents last year that the plan for a six-lane high way on State Street wasn't that at all, but rather "two parallel three-lane roads."

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YALE UNIVERSITY
Department of Athletics, Physical Training and Recreation
RAY TOMPKINS HOUSE · 402A YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT 06520

May Twenty-Third
1 9 6 9

Mr. Juan Trippe
Pan American Air Lines
Pan Am Building
200 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Trippe:

Howard Phelan has asked me to send you three copies of a draft of the regulations for the use of the rowing course. These regulations will eventually become Appendix III of the proposed agreement between the City and the Foundation, pursuant to Section IV.1. of that agreement. Also I am enclosing three copies of a few notes explaining the reasons for particular sections of the regulations.

I am sending two copies of this material to Messrs. Knecht and Davenport and one copy to Messrs. Landino and Adams.

I know that Howard is looking forward to your comments on this draft.

Sincerely,

DAVID B. SMOYER
Associate Director

Clean-up-your-own-back-yard Dept.: Olin

The Olin Corporation has just spent 17 weeks trying to reduce the standard of living of its New Haven employees and destroy their union (see story this issue).

While this attack on Olin workers was going on, with its disastrous economic effects for the workers and their families and communities, Olin executives have been trying to convince the public they can solve everybody else's problems.

Item 1: Richard Grunewald, an Olin vice president, was elected president of the Urban Alliance of Greater New Haven, the local version of the Urban Coalition, in October. The Urban Alliance is supposed to invovle big business in helping solve the city's problems. Olin vice president William Wallace, head of Olin's New Haven operations, is also on the Alliance board.

The 17-week Olin strike caused, of course, far more economic damage to Greater New Haven, and especially to the black community, than any help the Urban Alliance is likely to give.

Item 2: In the October 27 **Newsweek**, Olin ran a two-page ad. It features a full-page bust of Karl Marx, and a headline reading "If Africa, Asia, and South America go communist, don't blame him."

It goes on to tell how Olin bought a paper mill in Igaras, a poverty-stricken town in the remote Brazilian interior. The ad says Olin increased production, reduced hours, raised wages, reforested woodlands, hired doctors, nurses, and teachers, helped set up or expand schools, clinics, housing, and stores, and generally worked wonders.

The people responded with enthusiasm, the ad says, and "in effect, revitalized the whole town." The moral of the story is that world industry, and particularly American industry, can make everyone happy and stop communism.

It would be interesting to know how much more money Olin is making from this mill than if it was a unionized American plant.

It would be even more interesting to hear the people of Igaras tell their side of the story. Like the people "helped" by New Haven urban renewal, their version might be different from the public relations stories.

The Olin ad ends, "The deeds of industry may well be as important as the gospel of democracy." That much is true: the recent strike at Olin showed just how democratic the "deeds of industry" usually are.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

Telephone Co. Wires N.H. Education

In the movie "The President's Analyst", starring James Coburn, it turns out that the telephone company is running the world through people who aren't people at all, but little walking talking computers with wires running out of their heels.

In New Haven, our local division of Bell—the Southern New England Telephone Co. (SNET)—may be trying to do the same thing, at least with the educational system. Items:

1. In 1967, Richard Arnold headed a team of telephone company employees, loaned to the city by SNET, who prepared a report on implementing more efficient administration in the New Haven public schools.

2. Lawrence Garfinkel, assistant vice president of SNET, was appointed by Mayor Lee to the New Haven Board of Education in September. Garfinkel was also elected president of the Board.

3. John H. Herder, a former SNET assistant vice president, is now president of Quinnipiac College in Hamden.

4. Carl N. Hansen, SNET vice president and comptroller, is vice chairman of the Quinnipiac Board of Trustees. G. Gordon Copeland, SNET vice president, secretary, and treasurer, is also a member of the Quinnipiac board.

The Arnold report on New Haven public schools tried in part to implement an earlier report by another team, headed by John Price, organizational development associate with another local big business. You guessed it: Olin.

The same John H. Herder was also loaned to New Haven in 1967, when he was still a SNET vice president. He prepared a study on making the police department more efficient.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

Blakeslee Co. Surfacing Again

The C.W. Blakeslee Co., one of the area's biggest construction companies and owner of a shiny new headquarters building in New Haven's Long Wharf redevelopment area, is making extra profits from Connecticut Turnpike accidents.

In the fall of 1968, Blakeslee got $33,117 to repave the Turnpike between Long Wharf and the Kimberley Ave. overpass. In the next year there were over 20 skidding accidents reported to police near the Howard Avenue underpass, plus two spectacular tractor-trailer accidents which tied up westbound traffic more than 28 hours. Almost all these accidents happened during the rain.

State Bureau of Highways officials insist there is nothing wrong with the Blakeslee paving job. They say so many accidents are caused by drivers going too fast—and most of the truck drivers involved in wrecks have been given traffic tickets.

Despite these denials, the state highway people repaved the road again in September. In early November, they announced still another repaving. Both are being paid for by state taxpayers. Blakeslee has not been penalized for the original job.

And guess where the Bureau of Highways is buying the bituminous concrete for the latest repaving job? C. W. Blakeslee Co.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

Yale- It Couldn't Be Arson

Earlier this fall, the New Haven Fire Marshall rueld that there was no way to prove arson in the huge June fire in Yale's Art and Architecture building. A reliable source in the New Haven Police Department says that strong pressure came from Yale to keep the Fire Marshall or the police from finding arson.

Yale President Kingman Brewster is very anxious that no one think any of his students or faculty members would feel forced to resort to arson. The fire came in the middle of Alumni Week, after serious struggles between Brewster and art and architecture students and faculty.

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII

Isn't it always this way, under free enterprise: "Industrialists Back Clean-Water Fight but Call Profits Essential" (**New York Times** headline, Oct. 24, '69).

Free Our Black Panther Sisters Free Ourselves
Demonstrate in New Haven Nov. 22

Seven of our Sisters in the Black Panther Party and seven Panther Brothers have now spent over six months in jail on charges of conspiracy, murder, kidnapping and binding. These charges are false. The Connecticut 14 were arrested because of their political work. There is no chance of a fair trial. These Panthers are political prisoners.

New Haven women who are working to free the Panther women, with the Black Panther Party, have called a major demonstration to take place on Saturday, November 22, to protest the treatment of our Sisters and Brothers and to demand their release. The focal point of our demonstation are the women at Niantic State Farm.

All seven Sisters are kept in isolation from the other prisoners. Two of these women are pregnant. One has just given birth under dreadful conditions. Her first child was delivered by Caesarean section after 30 hours of labor. She was surrounded by armed guards. Her family was denied entrance to the hospital and never saw the baby or their daughter throughout the terrible ordeal. The next day they were refused information on her condition. What now awaits our two pregnant Sisters? Their babies, too, will be born under armed guard and then be taken away.

Not one sister has been tried or found guilty of any crime. Yet they are denied: legal right to interview counsel; physical right to choice of doctors; physical right to exercise, fresh air, rest and proper clothing; human right to their children. constitutional right to prepare for their defense.

To keep these injustices hidden and try the Panthers in secret, a court order has been issued forbidding any demonstrations within 500 feet of the courthouse where the trial will be held. No sound or picture equipment is allowed in the court room, not even sketching. Everyone connected with the case has been ordered to remain silent.

We as women will break that silence. We will meet at Beaver Pond Park, join women and men from New York, New Jersey, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington and march the eight blocks to the New Haven Green. We will rally 500 feet from the Courthouse. Our demands are:

- Freedom for all political prisoners
- Immediate release of the pregnant women on their own recognizance until the trial
- Reasonable bail for the remaining Sisters and Brothers of the Black Panther Party
- An end to their isolation both from other prisoners and from visitors of their choice
- Recognition of their constitutional rights to freedom of association as pretrial detainees in order to prepare for their defense
- The human rights of mothers and children to medical, prenatal, and maternity care by physicians of their own choice in non-coercive surroundings

The right for these mothers to make their own arrangements for the custody of the children in accordance with their wishes and the wishes of the Black Panther Party.

Although we do not believe that children are the private property of their mothers, we challenge the right of this State to substitute itself as guardian of children. The State subjects women to tortuous treatment by maintaining inadequate and repressive orphanages, foster homes and state institutions, as well as subjecting poor women and children to an oppressive welfare system. Therefore, the State has proven itself an unfit guardian for human beings.

Our ultimate demand is the liberation of all women. Society commits more crimes against women than women commit against society. We have every right to rebel. Yet we do very little rebelling.

Women commit between three and four percent of all Federal crimes. We commit crimes against things not people. In fact, about 41% are non-violent crimes to obtain money (counterfeiting, petty larceny, forgery, embezzlement, etc.) and about 34% are drug crimes.

Society limits women by its definitions of women. For example, society does not define women as *workers* in homes, factories, offices, hospitals, schools and universities where we are working. Rather, society defines us primarily as wives, mothers, consumers and service personnel.

Women, in addition to being overworked and underpaid on the job, as men are, work a double shift for nothing at home.

When we rebel against these roles, men punish us for "crimes." What are these crimes? About 52.4% of women arrested are charged with prostitution, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, loitering, so called "lascivious conduct" and running away.

Because this society prevents women from earning enough money to support themselves, much less their families without a man, we do not control our lives as women. The median income of working wives is $2, 824 as opposed to $6, 165 for husbands. Women without husbands do not receive enough from the state to support their children.

Money is not spent to benefit women. Our society has the resources to provide universal day care, but chooses instead investments that produce hard cash. And so, women must continue to bear primary responsibility for the care of children. Even when women (mothers) work, men (fathers) don't have to take care of the kids. Only the mother has social responsibility for illegitimate children. Yet, many women cannot choose not to have children. Male-dominated legislatures refuse to kill anti-abortion laws. Illegal abortions kill 10,000 women every year.

This system ensures that women will remain a servant class. Our ultimate demand is the liberation of all women.

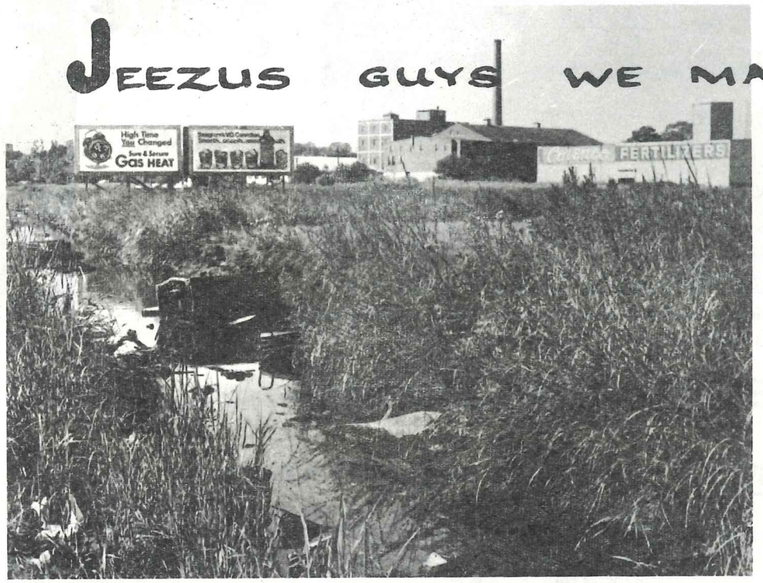
We as women recognize that for thousands of years, all women have been oppressed. We have been forced to act as servants, sexual objects and breeders. We have been molded by society to feel that we are weaker, less intelligent and therefore should be grateful for low level, low pay jobs, inadequate education and the attention of any man.

Women who have individually fought for their rights have been ostracized from their communities, burned as witches, damned as castrating females or worse, ignored. Today we stand together! We fight our oppression in our homes, on the job, and in the minds of our men and ourselves. We fight together against this repressive, inhumane system which gains by forcing us to express ourselves only in buying...A system which survives only through exploitation and repression. We demand that the corrupt State which serves that system *free our Sisters, free our Brothers, free all women everywhere!*

WOMEN! WORK FOR YOUR OWN LIBERATION! Join your sisters in New Haven Women's Liberation. Call 787-0123. For more information about the November 22 demonstration call 562-7463. For day care for that day, call 776-1117.

the guys downtown come up with the Edgewood Rowing Course

a photographic essay by Virginia Blaisdell and Tony Dominski



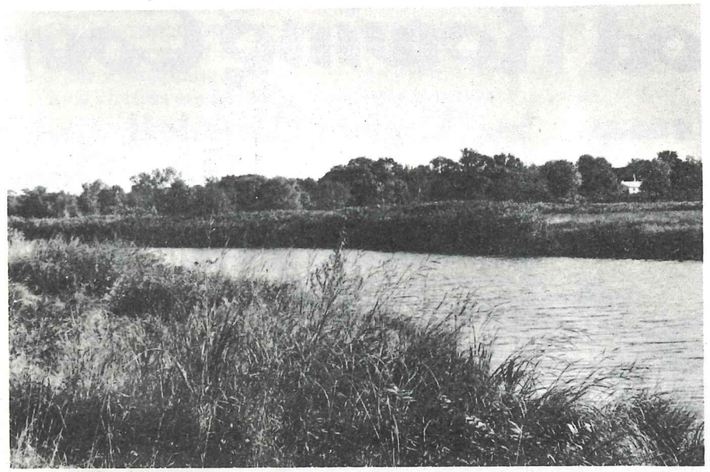
Drainage ditch into West River below Edgewood Park.

Modern sculpture along the Boulevard.

NOW WE WANT TO DO OUR BIT

AND MAKE A NICE BOATRIDE

FOR THE NICE BOYS



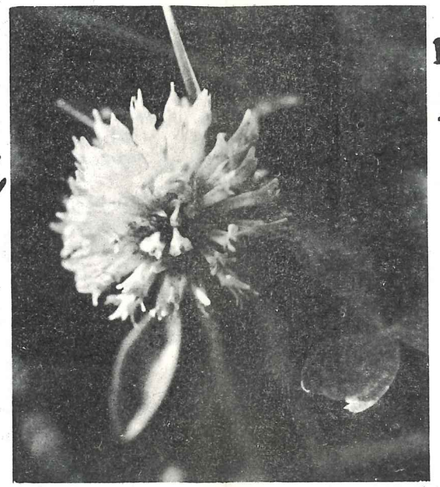
This marsh grass which provides cover for waterfowl and other wildlife will be removed when the river is widened.

AT

YALE

AND

we'll



GIVE THE PEOPLE (AFTER ALL

THE PARK IS PUBLIC LAND)

Blowing in the wind.

TWENTY-FIVE (25) BOATS TO ROW IN

AND A BIRD SANCTUARY BETWEEN

ROUTE 34 AND ROUTE 1 (WITH

STUFFED

BIRDS

THAT

WON'T

KEEL

OVER)

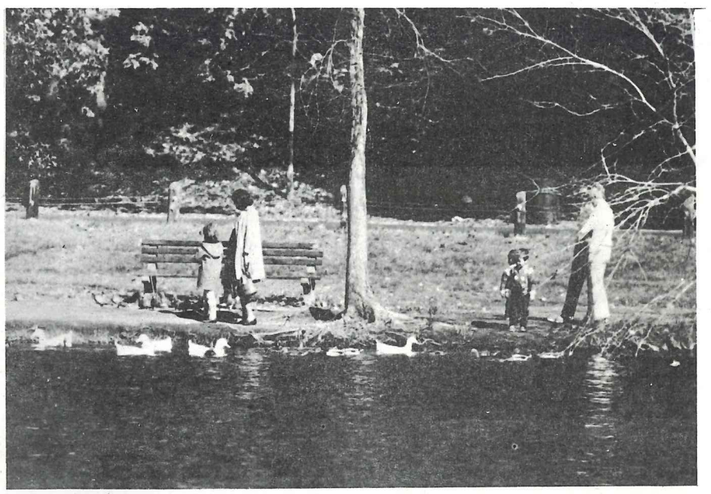
AND

This gull will have to get used to Route 34.

WHO CARES EXCEPT ANARCHISTS AND

HIPPIES ABOUT THE FEW FLOWERS

BIRDS AND TREES WE'LL TEMPORARILY



This duck pond will be near the grandstands for the rowing course.

DISPLACE

NOTHING

MUST

STAND

IN THE

WAY OF

PROGRESS

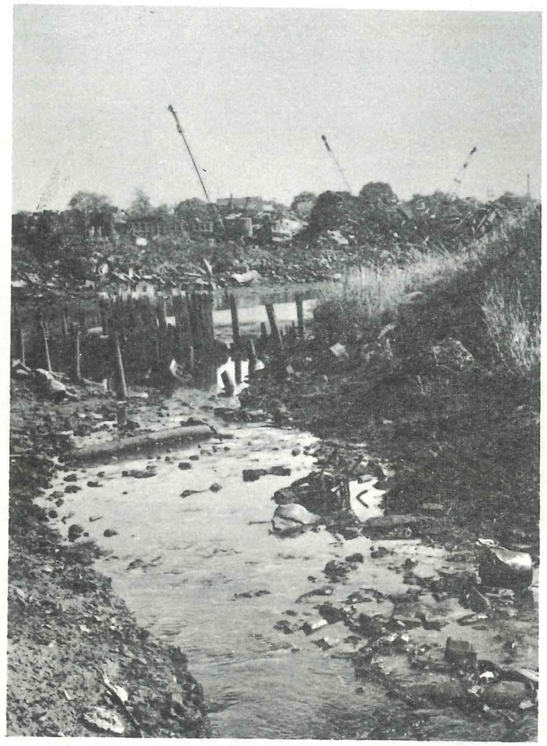
AND WE'LL MAKE BEAUTIFUL

GRANDSTANDS AND FIELDHOUSES AND PARKING LOTS

(CHARGING A LITTLE BIT FOR PARKING AND BOAT STORAGE)

AND WE'LL SELL COCA COLA IN "FOREVERSHINING"

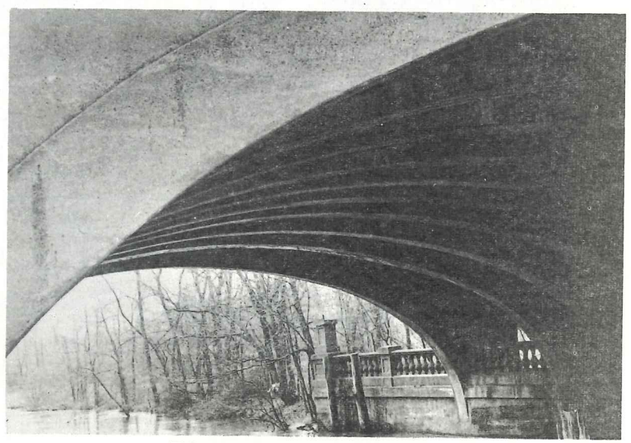
ALUMINUM CANS AND



Junkyard on West River near harbor.

NO ONE WILL REMEMBER THE DUCKS AND THE FLOWERS AND THE SLENDER WAVING GRASS

FIVE (5) MILLION DOLLARS CAN'T BE WRONG



Edgewood Ave. bridge.

COALITION DEMANDS RELEASE FOR PANTHER 14

The Coalition to Defend the Panthers has demanded the immediate release on bail of the 14 Black Panthers in jail awaiting trial for the Alex Rackley murder. In a letter to State's Attorney Arnold Markle, the group characterized the state's treatment of the Panthers as "unconstitutional."

The Panthers have been denied bail, and are kept in jails all over Connecticut—even their lawyers can hardly get to see them. Three Panther women will have to give birth in jail under armed guard.

The Coalition, 14 New Haven community groups, blasted this as "punishment without trial". Their letter called the denial of a bail unconstitutional "because it violated a prisoner's right to the presumption of innocence".

The group further stated that "denial of bail makes it impossible to prepare an adequate defense" since the Panthers need "to interview lawyers, locate witnesses, and work to prove their innocence". The letter concluded with the fear that the continued isolation of the Panthers will make a fair trial impossible: it "will totally wipe out any chance the Panthers have to obtain justice".

The group is demanding the immediate release of the three pregnant Panther women on their own recognizance, and the release "as soon as possible" of the other prisoners "on reasonable bail".

The Coalition's letter went to Markle several days before representatives of the group were scheduled to meet with him. But after receiving the letter, Markle cancelled the meeting, claiming that it went against a recent court order to discuss the Panther case publicly. (This order was made without consulting the defense attorneys.)

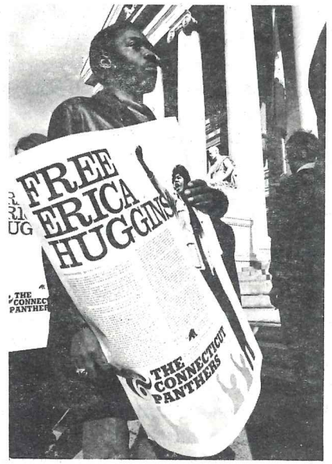
Coalition representatives labelled Markle's excuse "shabby". "Our intent was not to discuss any factual aspect of the Panther case", a spokesman said; "Our sole purpose was to demand that the Panthers receive the fair treatment the constitution guarantees them."

letter from prison

"THEY STOOD OVER ME WITH STICKS..."

Sunday, October 26, 1969, 4:40 p.m.

Approximately five minutes ago a number of officers from the jail came into our cell block west—3-cage and ordered all of us into our cells. Then they came in with clubs (night sticks) in their hands and began to put locks on our individual doors. They then proceeded to go from cell to cell door and command each of us to strip



of all our clothes and step out one at a time. We were told to bend over and open our buttocks then upon finishing this, to lean forward onto the bars with hands on bars and legs spread. They stood over me with sticks while another guard proceeded to enter my cell and rummage through my personal effects such as clothing, shoes, underwear, letters, books, stationery and bedding.

This was completely done out of my view as I was told not to look around until they said it was okay because they had finished. I inquired as to what they were searching us for and I was not told by anyone. When all persons and cells had been agreed upon to have been completely shaken down (I had been told to go back into the cell after it had been searched and the cell door locked) we were told that we could all come out.

Approximately 5:50 one guard came to the cell gate and shouted the cell numbers and names of three of the inmates and said they were to pack up all their belongings and get set to be moved out. They asked where were they going to be moved and why. He (the guard) said never mind as to why and where but that he had his duty to perform. They (the three) stated that they were not going. He then went left and returned with another guard (the sargent of the wing) who gave them the same orders. They (the three inmates) took the same position as before. The sargeant then said for everyone to go into his cell again. We (I) asked for what reason and he said so he could lock us up. We (I) asked for what reason and he said never mind questioning his order to move but if we didn't move he would bring in the force to move us back into our cells. He then turned to another guard and said "go and bring me the gas". At this point I said to him, Sargeant I am here serving a sentence imposed on my by the courts of the State of Connecticut. I am not nor have I been sent here to suffer humiliation, undue harassment, assault or brutality or harsh psychological subjection to punishment at the arbitrary discretion of the guards or the administration, and to neither threats nor intimidation. I also stated that I felt if he were threatening to do me any bodily harm or any more psychological stress then I would seek to remedy the situation through the State. He then stated to me that due to the fact that he had ordered me into my cell it was at his discretion to use whatever force and measures necessary to get me in there , including some form of chemical gas and or force.

So not wanting to be subjected to an assault which would, I felt, result in disaster for all concerned, I went into my cell again, and was again locked up until the three men were taken (they left). After this was complete we were let out again.

George Edwards

In Solidarity Against A Common Enemy

On the one hand, the United States government is waging a genocidal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, and on the other hand waging a war, a similar type war with different means, against Black people in the United States. So that both the Vietnamese people and Black people in the United States are oppressed by the same enemy. And they have this in common, and they're totally justified in cooperating on all levels, not only to bring the war to an end in Vietnam, but also to relieve the oppression in both areas, and to go even beyond that to the total elimination of the entities that are practicing and perpetuating this aggression.

I don't think that anyone can look upon this proposed exchange of prisoners as a gimmick or as a sham. Because we've always known that we are at war with the system that exists in the United States that has been oppressing us for 300 years. And Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale are both political prisoners. Huey Newton is the leader of the Black Panther Party, and he was leading the struggle of Black people in Oakland, California against the oppression of the government in Oakland, California. And he was framed and sent to prison specifically because of his political activities. So that no one can question whether or not he is a political prisoner, and certainly no one can question whether or not Bobby Seale is a political prisoner. He was very active in organizing demonstrations and protest against the war in Vietnam, and very active in organizing resistance to the oppression of Black people in the United States. And certainly the American soldiers who are held captive in Vietnam, are victims of the vicious political system in the United States which drafts them against their will, and forces them with the alternative of going to prison, if they don't go to Vietnam to fight for the fascist and imperialistic U.S. government.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY DEMAND

Prisoner Exchange For World Peace

The genocidal imperialist war of aggression in Vietnam is not separate and disconnected from the genocidal fascist war of repression now going on against Black people within the confines of the United States. The S.U. ruling class is the number one enemy of all oppressed peoples and to insure peace in America to ALL its people is to insure peace throughout the world for all the people. We know that as long as fascist wars of repression and imperialist wars of aggression are inflicted on any people anywhere there will be no peace.

IN THE NAME OF WORLD PEACE WE DEMAND:

In Vietnam:

1. The immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam.

2. The immediate end to all U.S. imperialist interventions in the internal affairs of Vietnam.

3. Restitution for the material destruction U.S. imperialism has criminally perpetrated against the sovereign people of Vietnam.

4. That the U.S. imperialist ruling class pay a blood-debt before a revolutionary Tribunal for the vicious, sadistic, cruel and inhuman slaughter of the Vietnamese people.

In Babylon (America)

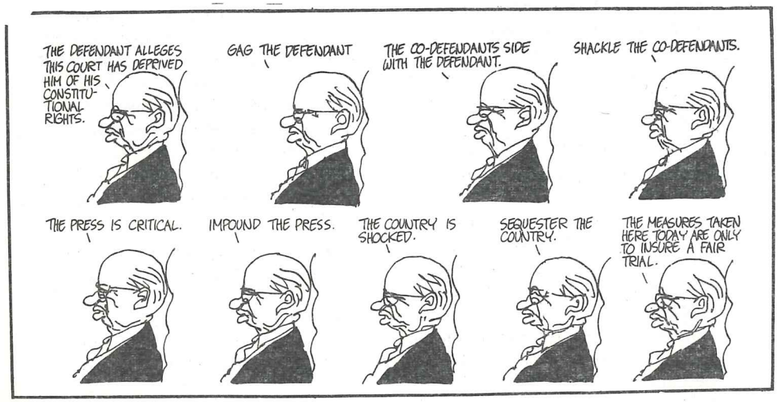
1. That the U.S. government drop the trumped-up "Conspiracy" charges against the "Conspiracy 8" and that Rennie Davis and Dave Dellinger be allowed to return to Hanoi, where they would be met by our Minister of Information, Eldridge Cleaver so that the three of them could discuss with the Vietnamese the freeing of Americans, now held prisoners of war, in exchange for the dropping of all charges against our Minister of Defense and Founder Huey P. Newton and our Chairman Bobby Seale. This proposed Freedom of Political PRISONERS in exchange for Prisoners of War could only be ignored by a government that has no concern for its poor, its peace-loving, its non-white, and its soldiers, and even less concern for PEACE.

2. Withdraw the troops (who occupy our communities like a foreign troop occupies territory). Replace the occupying army of the police with a public force of (Black) men who live in the community to maintain order and harmony; also station U.N. observers in the Black colony to observe and halt the police gestapo actions against Black people. PREVENT GENOCIDE AND RACIST EXTERMINATION; violating not only the U.N. Charter of Human Rights the lives and right to life and Peace of Black people.

I've found the Vietnamese people to be very warm and humane people whose primary concern is in communicating with the American people, over the head or beyond the head of the American government. They want to make it known that they're interested in stopping the slaughter of their people, and they have no interest in perpetuating these hostilities. It's only the United States government that has an interest in perpetuating the slaughter that's going on in Vietnam.

The government response to this proposal is predictable they will probably try to ignore it. But I don't think that they will be able to ignore it, because it's a valid proposal, and certainly we would push it all the way, until they are forced to respond to it. Because Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale are political prisoners, and they come under the valid procedures that have been traditional in terms of exchange of prisoners.

William Klein—Black Panther Party


THE DEFENDANT ALLEGES THIS COURT HAS DEPRIVED HIM OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.
GAG THE DEFENDANT
THE CO-DEFENDANTS SIDE WITH THE DEFENDANT.
SHACKLE THE CO-DEFENDANTS.
THE PRESS IS CRITICAL.
IMPOUND THE PRESS.
THE COUNTRY IS SHOCKED.
SEQUESTER THE COUNTRY.
THE MEASURES TAKEN HERE TODAY ARE ONLY TO INSURE A FAIR TRIAL.

G.E.: UNION BUSTERS, INC.

This is the first of a series of articles on the General Electric strike. The next article will talk about the strike at Bridgeport and the issues involved.

by Ruth Meyerowitz

On Monday, October 27, 147,000 workers at General Electric plants throughout the country went on strike. There are 13 different unions representing GE workers in their plants all over the country. To try and overcome the divisions in labor ranks created since the Second World War, all these unions are coordinating their bargaining efforts during the strike.

More than just economic demands are at stake in this attempt to update G.E.'s backward labor policies. Besides demands for realistic increases in wages, pensions, and holiday, vacation, and sick pay, the unions are seeking better grievance procedures, arbitration, and improved saftey and working conditions as well as union recognition and security. One of the key issues in the strike is G.E.'s refusal to practice meaningful collective bargaining.

As Paul Jennings, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (I.U.E.), the union representing the largest bloc of G.E. workers, put it,

"This strike is for a lot more than economics. G.E. is one of the most affluent and profitable corporations in the world yet it operates by the law of the jungle. G.E. unilaterally can and does cut wages. G.E. tries to pit the worker against his nieghbors and union against union in an all-out effort to practice 19th century labor relations."

Boulwarism Grows

This 19th century labor policy is called "Boulwarism." Named after G.E.'s vice-president for labor relations, Lemuel Boulware, the policy was developed to counter the strength and success of the United Electrical Workers (U.E.) CIO union in the 1946 nation-wide strike against G.E.

Under slogans like "G.E. does right voluntarily" and "progress is our most important product," Boulware tried to break what power the union had after the strike had ended. He wanted to turn the clock back to the paternalism and company unionism of the 1920's and '30's before the CIO was organized.

The nationwide anti-communist hysteria of the late '40's and '50's encouraged splits within the CIO and played right into the company's efforts to divide the union. The U.E. leadership was accused of communist sympathies and the union was formally expelled from the CIO in 1949.

A rival, the International Union of Electrical Workers was chartered. No longer protected by the "no-raiding agreement" within the CIO, U.E. shops were openly raided by other unions. Many new representation elections were forced. The G.E. company encouraged these divisions and often petitioned along with the I.U.E. for new National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) representation elections.

Boulware tried to decrease the effectiveness of all the unions in his shops by

—strict collective bargaining strategy
—management-training programs
—plant and community "information service" (propaganda)

Nowadays, Boulwarism is described simply as a "take it or leave it" strategy in collective bargaining. Under this plan the company listens to the union's demands, presents a first and final offer, and sticks to this offer whether or not the unions carry out threats to strike. The company masquerades as the true protector of the workers' interests and tries to force the workers to question the value of a union which can't get them any more than the company originally offered.

By using marketing and sales techniques, Boulware hoped to convince G.E. workers, now called "job costomers," that their jobs were especially challenging and attractive. The management training program was designed to make lower-level management more effective spokesmen for company policy and to establish more personal and paternalistic relationships between the worker and his immediate supervisor.

The community relations program is especially interesting. It consists of large numbers of newspapers, circulars, letters to employees, and newspaper and radio advertising. This propaganda is designed to get rid of "misconceptions" and "wrong ways of thinking" in the plant, the community, and the nation. Included in these "wrong ways of thinking" are all the assumptions of the unions: that greater productivity should be compensated by wage increases, that workers and their employees have different interests, that concessions can only be won from management under great pressure, and that price increases to maintain profits are more responsible for inflation than the wage increases needed to maintain workers' standards of living.

Management presented its version of economics to the community through the advertising media and through economics classes for businessmen and employees. Attempts to combat these "wrong ideas" included efforts to get businessmen into politics. According to Boulware, corporations were under-represented in government councils at the federal, state, and local levels.

Local Bargaining Used

From the 1946 experience, G.E. concluded that strikes could be settled on terms more favorable to the company if a national wage pattern did not exist. Therefore, Boulware set about to re-establish plant by plant bargaining. Until this year, this attempt had been largely successful.

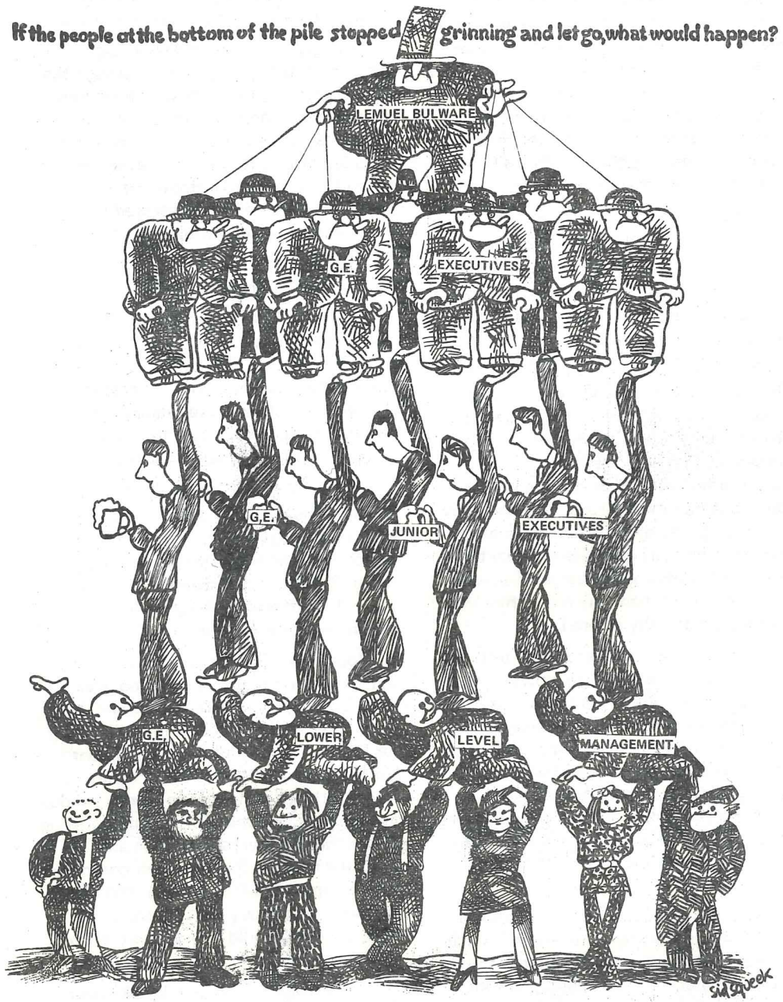
From bargaining with only the U.E. in 1946, the company went to bargaining with over 100 unions in 1960, and signed national agreements with only three. Furthermore, G.E.'s current proposal would replace the national contract with separate bargaining for each unit.

Hopefully, after 20 years of disarray, the 13 union coalition, which includes 10 AFL-CIO unions, the Teamsters and the Auto Workers all united in the Alliance for Labor Action, and the independent United Electrical Workers, will be able to forge the labor unity and solidarity needed to bring this aspect of G.E.'s union-busting divide and conquer tactics to an end. With G.E., the nation's fourth largest corporation, employing 310,000 in the U.S. and 90,000 abroad, it is unlikely that anything less than full unity could win substantial concessions.

G.E. attributed its remarkable record of only two nationwide strikes between 1948 and 1969 to the propaganda and re-education programs introduced under Boulware. Boulware believed the com-

pany's re-education program had led to fewer real differences between management and union officials at all levels. Local bargaining, one of Boulwarism's main goals, was becoming more important within the company as a way of settling grievances. G.E. also thought its community relations program had made local officials more willing to use the law against strikers. This willingness, if the case of Philadelphia is any example, was often the result of blackmail. In that city G.E. often threatened to move if local officials refused to keep plants open during strikes.

But the real reason for Boulwarism's apparent success was labor disunity. Divided into warring unions, and further, into warring factions within the unions, between 1947 and 1968 labor was unable to mount a nationwide challenge to G.E. G.E. workers were further divided by company attempts to play groups of workers off against each other. In Bridgeport, for example, management tried to play off older against younger workers and to change the composition of the work force through layoffs which helped to reduce G.E.'s pension bill. Many older workers were laid off during the 1957 recession. Despite their seniority and supposed right to be rehired first, many were never taken back.



Boulwarism is one of the key issues in this strike. Both the U.E. and the I.U.E. have filled charges of unfair labor practices against G.E. for its refusal to bargin. G.E. is willing to admit its approach to collective bargaining is one of the key issues, but denies Boulwarism is illegal. In a vaguely-worded decision in 1960 the National Labor Relations Board upheld the I.U.E. charge that Boulwarism was an unfair labor practice. G.E. is trying to use this acknowledgment to interpret the strike as a power struggle between it and the unions and to obscure the very real economic and union security issues at stake. A recent G.E. statement charges,

"They are striking because we have not increased the offer, and it settles down to the union's idea of ideological warfare. This does not suggest that the strike is for the benefit of the employees. On the contrary, it suggests that it is a strike by union officials for their own particular purposes."

As part of the "power struggle" interpretation G.E. states its economic offer is "the best in its history" and "fully competitive" with other settlements. The company is offering a wage increase of approximately 6% with no cost of living clause. This was exactly the rate of inflation over the past year. The majority of workers would get only 20¢ more an hour.

Contrary to G.E. propaganda, this rate is *not* competitive in industry. To take only two examples: In the contract negotiated last month between the United Electrical Workers and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company of Pittsburgh, wage increases rangingfrom 68 to 88¢ an hour were negotiated for the three years of the contract. The U.E. would like to use this settlement as a "floor" in the G.E. negotiations. In the recently settled Olin strike, most workers got wage increases averaging 97¢ an hour over the three years. And these increases are not overly generous! Executives throughout the country have been averaging a 15% "cost of living" increase this past year.

With the average hourly wage at G.E. $3.25, most workers earn less than $7000 a year—three thousand less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics considers the minimum adequate for the family of four. Thus, far from being competitive, the company offer is inadequate. Fancy propaganda, talk about "power struggles" and protestations that the offer is the best in G.E.'s history cannot obscure that fact. Contrary to G.E.'s protestations, it has never "done right voluntarily." Only the unity and solidarity of G.E. workers in the 13 union coalition can win a decent settlement.

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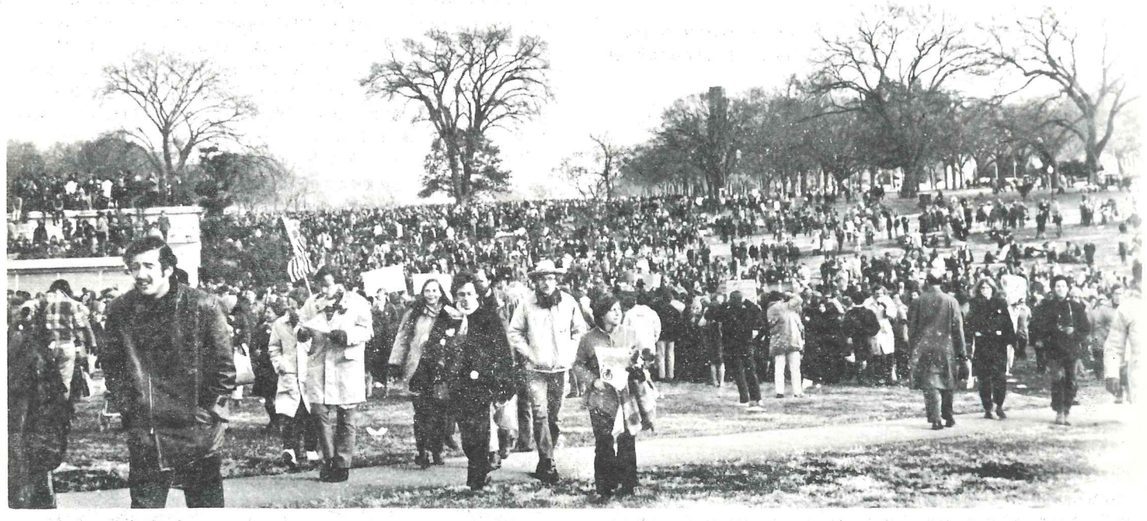
The Urban Development Committee of the Board of Aldermen will hold a Public Hearing on the Redevelopment Agency's proposed amendment to the State Street Project. The amendment is to permit them to build a 5000 car,half-mile long parking garage on State Street. (See AIM NEWSLETTER IV:9, Nov. 1, 1969, p. 13.) This garage was rejected by the Aldermen 18 months ago, but has been resurrected because (1) the present lame duck board is the last chance the Agency has to get this hor rendous structure approved, and (2) the New Haven Savings Bank has demanded construction of the garage as a condition for building a new bank and office building at the corner of Church & Elm Sts. This is another case of taxpayers money being used to underwrite corporate investments.

The garage and 6 lanes of highway which serve it are major physical changes that will affect the city for years to come. It is essential that this amendment be rejected by the Aldermen. PLEASE COME TO THE PUBLIC HEARING IN THE ALDERMANIC CHAMBER IN CITY HALL ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26 AT 8 O'CLOCK, AND CONTACT BOTH YOUR PRESENT AND FUTURE ALDERMAN.

Nov. 15, Washington D.C.

Immediate Withdrawal



"With a little more training the Vietnamese Army will be the equal of any other army..."

Secretary of the Army, Wilbur Bruckner, Dec. 18, 1955

"...The American aid program in Vietnam has proved an enormous success, one of the major victories of American policy..."

Gen. J.W. O'Daniel, Official Military Aide to Vietnam, Sept. 7, 1959

"Every quantitative measurement shows we're winning the war..."
"U.S. aid to Vietnam has reached a peak and will start to level off."

Secretary of Defense, McNamara, 1962

"There are definitely encouraging elements...the ratio of casualties...indicates some turning in the situation."

Secretary of State Rusk, Feb. 1, 1963

"The United States still hopes to withdraw it's troops from South Vietnam by the end of 1965."

Secretary of Defense McNamara, Feb. 19, 1964

"...We are not about to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."

President Johnson, Oct. 21, 1964

"...We have reached an important point when the end begins to come into view...The enemy has many problems: He is losing control of the scattered population under his influence...He sees the strength of his forces steadily declining...His monsoon offensives have been failures. He was dealt a mortal blow by the installation of a freely elected representative government... the enemy's hopes are bankrupt."

General Westmoreland, Nov. 21, 1967

"North Vietnam cannot defeat nor humiliate the United States. Only Americans can do that."

President Nixon, Nov. 3, 1969

The People of Vietnam are our Sisters and Brothers

by Joan Vermeulen

Turn the factories back to the workers, the farms back to the farmers, and the country back to the people. —David Dellinger

A whole lot of Americans — guesses varied from a low of 250,000, suggested by the police, to anywhere from half a million to a million and a half, according to the press — converged on Washington November 15th to demand an end to the killing in Vietnam. What made this march different from earlier ones, including the October 15th Moratorium, was the extent to which alot of the people there had come to realize that what was going on in Vietnam wasn't any different from what was happening at home, where the people and the land are exploited in the name of greater corporate profits. For many it was no longer enough just to end this war. What was being called for was a radical change in American society.

It's a question of talking about the legitimacy of the American government in the United States. —Carol Brightman

That legitimacy was questioned by many of the speakers. A welfare mother, appearing on behalf of the National Welfare Rights Organization, expressed its opposition to a government whose priorities were death and destruction. A high school student compared the school system to the draft. Both worked to channel people into the kind of lives that would benefit the interests of the corporations. SNCC chairman Bill Hutchins saw in the war "the normal workings of the American government as it relates to color". A new case was being made — to change these things more has to be done than simply ending the war and transferring the newly freed money and manpower to internal problems. To make this point clear a number of rallies in support of wider demands were held.

In a very real sense each one of us is a prisoner of war, and we long to be free. —George McGovern

On Friday noon Women's Liberation groups held a demonstration in front of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. They rejected everything the Department stood for. The health system provides adequate medical care only for the rich. The educational system promotes both racism and the degradation of women by channeling minority groups and women into unpaid, low paid, and low status jobs. The welfare system reinforces these distinctions by providing job training only for the lowest kinds of work, and enforcing a paternalistic, starvation-level existence on large numbers of women.

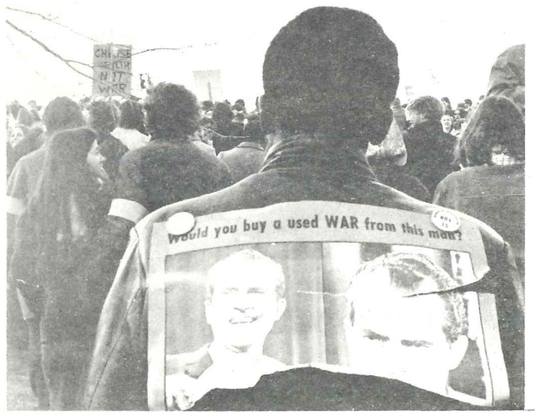
To end this exploitation they demanded:

A public, non-profit health system that provides for:

1. *free and safe abortions and contraception on demand;*
2. *walk-in abortion clinics;*
3. *free medical care for all.*

That wages be paid to all women for presently uncompensated services:

1. *as a supplement for past and present wage and job discrimination;*
2. *for domestic labor and/or child-rearing at home;*
3. *during pregnancy for reproductive services.*



To facilitate the end of the present enslavement of women, we demand:

1. *that child-rearing be the social responsibility of everyone;*
2. *free child-care, day and night for all;*
3. *an end to the use of all educational toys and textbooks with racist and sexist programming;*
4. *courses on the history of women and Third World peoples in all schools.*

On Saturday rallies took place at both the Labor and Justice Departments. At the Labor Department demonstrators showed their solidarity with the striking workers at General Electric. Working people throughout the world are victims of American business' drive for profits. Both the G.E. worker who makes less in real wages than he did five years ago and the worker in Saigon who gets a maximum wage of $1.40 a day suffer from the war, while the corporations continue to increase their profits.

The Justice Department rally was aimed at the "domestic Pentagon", which crushes dissent at home in the name of law and order. In particular, the demonstrators demanded an end to the Chicago conspiracy trial and the freeing of all political prisoners.

The government certainly understood the significance of these protests. With the exception of the women's demonstration , where an appointment was made with Secretary Finch, the official response was one of increased repression. The Labor Department demonstration was broken up by "police action", and the one at the Justice Department by gas.

Honor is a dirty word to the dead because they are the silent minority. —Vietnam Veteran

Many of those who came to protest the war were doing so for the first time. Some were there because of Nixon's speech — to avoid being included in the silent majority. The most impressive new presence was that of the G.I.s and Vietnam veterans. A G.I. organizer, returned from the war, condemned the government for asking soldiers to fight for rights in Vietnam which they couldn't exercise at home. He challenged Nixon to end the war and declared the consequences of not doing so. *"If you don't bring the G.I. s home from Vietnam now, they're going to come home by themselves."*

The young people put their stamp on the style of the demonstration, but in a non-exclusive way. At the end of the day a sense of community existed among those who had come to Washington, and a feeling of what might be possible if they could stick together. At the same time, alot of people were beginning to make the connection between their oppression and that of the Vietnamese people, and they were getting angry. A strong new base for change exists for the future.

They may hang me upside down for the rest of my life, but it doesn't matter because the Conspiracy will win. —Bobby Seale

THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS: WHY ARE THEY DEADLOCKED?

The Vietnamese have been fighting foreign enemies on their own soil for almost 30 years, first the Japanese, then the French, and now the Americans.

The 1954 Geneva agreements temporarily divided the country into two zones, North and South, to be reunited through general elections in 1956.

Those elections were never held due to the refusal of the government of South Vietnam, backed by the United States, to participate. Eisenhower recalled in his memoirs that our government feared that Ho Chi Minh would win by over 80 per cent.

Following the fall of the dictator Diem in 1963, the United States has continued to back a series of unpopular dictators.

In 1967 under a new constitution, supposedly "free" elections were held in that part of South Viernam controlled by the military government. All candidates who did not support the government's policy of alliance with the United States were refused the right to participate.

In that election, one candidate, Troung Dinh Dzu, advocated peace. He is now in jail.

Is it any wonder that the Vietnamese are wary of promises of "free elections" made by the United States and its military allies?

Here is a summary of the ten points made by the National Liberation Front on May 8, 1969, at the Paris peace talks. In view of the above considerations, these proposals are certainly reasonable, yet the United States government and the Thieu-Ky government continue to reject them.

1. Vietnam has a right to independence and sovereignty as recognized by the 1954 Geneva agreements.
2. The United States must withdraw all troops, liquidate all bases, and cease all military activity in Vietnam.
3. The question of Vietnamese troops in Vietnam is to be settled by the Vietnamese themselves. (The Vietnamese speak one language and think of themselves as one people: the division between north and south is artificial.)
4. Elections by the people of South Vietnam to determine their own future.
5. A provisional government consisting of all forces favoring peace, independence and neutrality would be set up to supervise the elections. (In addition to political figures such as Troung Dinh Dzu, this would consist of many non-NLF groups such as the Alliance of Democratic and National Peace Forces which includes Vietnamese from all walks of life: Budhists as well as Catholics, farmers as well as storekeepers.)
6. South Vietnam would have a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, respect for the borders of neighboring Laos and Cambodia, and friendly relations with all countries including the United States.
7. Discussions would be held between the two parts of Vietnam to achieve peaceful unification.
8. Neither North or South Vietnam would enter any military alliance or allow any foreign military bases.
9. Negotiations would lead to release of war prisoners: the United States would bear full responsibility for the losses it has inflicted on Vietnam.
10. There would be international supervision of the withdrawal of American and other foreign troops.

IF OUR GOVERNMENT WERE SERIOUS ABOUT PEACE, IT WOULD ACCEPT THESE PROPOSALS AND BEGIN WITHDRAWING TROOPS TODAY.

Peace

It is time to STOP the war.

We at Children for Peace support the March on Washington. We believe that it is for a good cause and should be carried out.

Alex Chirelstein, Chairman

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THE RICH GET RICHER,
THE POOR PAY NEW HAVEN TAXES

WHAT ABOUT THE FALL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE WAR IN VIETNAM?

AND MORE

people's almanac

Liberation News Service

Nov. 19, 1915 — Joe Hill, IWW organizer and people's troubador is executed by a firing squad at Salt Lake City on a trumped up murder charge brought under the auspices of the copper bosses. On the last day of his life, Hill sends a message to his comrade, Big Bill Haywood: "Goodbye, Bill. I will die like a true-blue rebel. Don't waste any time in mourning. Organize."

Nov. 20, 1816 — First use of the term "scab" by Albany Typographical Society.

Nov. 20, 1948 — Robert Mallard, black auto salesman and farmer, is lynched near Vidalia, Ga., for urging black people to vote in primaries.

Nov. 20, 1967 — Selective Service Director Lt. Gen. Lewish B. Hershey orders draft boards to pick off SDS members.

Nov. 22, 1909 — Clara Lemlich sparks the waistmakers strike of 20,000 women in New York, most of them Jewish and Italian. The strike became known as the "uprising of the 20,000."

Nov. 22, 1963 — President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas as he rides in an open car. It is a highly professional job. Later in the day, Lee Harvey Oswald is picked up in a Dallas movie theater and presumed guilty. Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in as president. A hardy band of experts later emerges with sharp criticisms of the official assassination story.

Nov. 24, 1963 — Lee Harvey Oswald is murdered in the Dallas County Jail while millions of people observe the event on their TV screens. Oswald denied his guilt to the end. His killer is identified as Jack Ruby, a nightclub owner, who is later discovered to have a terminal case of cancer. Everybody in the country speculates about who is behind the plot, while LBJ appoints the Warren Commission to prove that Oswald alone is guilty.

Nov. 25, 1911 — Tierra y libertad (land and freedom) demonstration of Mexican peasants under Emiliano Zapata.

Nov. 27, 1969 — Thanksgiving. The first Thanksgiving was held some 340 years ago, when a few Christians tried to be nice to the Indians. Within a few decades, the Christians robbed the Indians of their life and land.

Nov. 28, 1951 — Largest white-collar strike in U.S. history begins when more than 12,000 members of the Insurance Agents Union strike in 35 states against the Prudential Insurance Co.

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